

NO. 465.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1908.—TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

DEAD IN THEATER
MAY NUMBER 250Disaster at Boyertown Grows
in Horror.

RECOVER MANY BODIES

Ruins of Playhouse Already
Have Given Up 167.

The Curiosity of One Child to Get a Glimpse of the Audience, Thus Overturning a Lamp, Is Given as the Cause of the Fatal Panic—The Strong Overcame the Weak in the Mad Rush to Make Their Escape.

Boyertown, Jan. 14.—Out of the ruins of Rhoades Opera House one hundred and sixty-seven blackened bodies, mostly of women and children, had been mined to-night when darkness fell. Then, with at least forty more bodies in sight, and perhaps more mixed inextricably in the debris, the search stopped.

If searchlights can be secured it will be resumed to-night. If not, the ghastly work will be begun again at dawn.

Altogether 200 of Boyertown's people at least perished by fire, by trampling, and by suffocation in the awful tragedy of last night. The list may reach 250.

Clearly, the cause has been determined. Curiosity of one child gave the push that sent all those fear-maddened people into eternity. Three hundred and twenty men, women, and children were in the audience which gathered to witness an entertainment by St. John's Lutheran Sunday school.

Lamp Was Overturned.

Mrs. H. E. Monroe, who was running it, had combined with it a moving picture show. Suddenly the sharp hissing of air from an ill-fitting valve of the gas tank of the machine sounded. Women and men apprehensively turned in their seats and gazed at the sputtering machine in the rear. Conversation became so loud that it reached behind the scenes.

One of the little girls innocently lifted the muslin screen from the bottom to peer at the audience. As she did the wooden bar and weight at the bottom brushed against two lamps set in a trough of tin, the reservoir for the oil. Toppling over, the lamps were disjoined, and blazing oil spread about the stage and the orchestra pit.

The lamps then rolled into the first row of the orchestra, setting the clothing of a couple of children on fire. At the same time the flimsy curtain became ignited.

With a sheet of flame swinging at them from over the footlights, futile efforts to smother the fire were made by the actors and the stage hands, and the audience, from row to row, jumped upon its feet. As they did so, the curtain, burned from its fastenings, fell into the oil-soaked orchestra pit. At this two-thirds of the audience ran for the only exit leading to the street, a steep stairway, four feet wide.

Women Were Ablaze.

The flames leaped over the first row of orchestra chairs. Flowing gowns of women became ignited. There was a chorus of terrible shrieks. Just then the flames became brighter, shrieks were doubled, and the panic was on.

Husbands forgot their wives, brothers sisters, friends their life-long comrades, in an instant. In a moment there was utter confusion. The first bodies began to drop upon the stairs. Those behind tried to edge back. They were blocked by those behind.

"Make way," was the shout. But before any one had a chance to make way, a cloud of flames and smoke ran across the heads and shoulders of the throng. A dozen dead, and double that number dying, were left in the wake of the fire and smoke cloud.

It was then that the real panic began. Men fought women to escape to the outside. Women felled men to the floor. Dozens from the top of the stairway jumped feet first upon the heaving forms of groans fighting to get down to the street.

All Exits Jammed.

The same conditions existed at the smaller exit at the rear of the stage, and at the windows opening upon a fire escape. In the struggle for life, the stronger succeeded. The weaker composed the 162 bodies which formed a funeral cortege all day from the opera house to four improvised morgues. To-night the coroner made this statement:

"I first will clear up the identification of the 162 bodies taken from the ruins. Then I will impanel a jury. The inquest into the death of the panic victims will be as rigid as it will be complete. If any one has been guilty of neglect I expect it will be proven by the number of witnesses who will have to testify. At this time I could not be proper for me to say that one person who I believe, did a large part in causing the scores of innocent people to meet such sudden and tragic death."

SUES CHICAGO AND ALTON.

Stockholder Resents Manipulations of Harriman Syndicate.

New York, Jan. 14.—William Starr Miller, through his counsel, Philbin, Beckman & Menken, filed in the United States Circuit Court late this afternoon a bill in equity against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. According to the bill, the complainant has been a stockholder of the old Alton road for twenty-five years, and now holds 500 shares of its common stock.

The suit is based on the purchase of the stock of the old Alton road by a syndicate composed of E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, George J. Gould, and Mortimer W. Schiff, the last named representing C. G. Sloan & Co., home auctioneers. Every rug and carpet is guaranteed to be exchanged at the conclusion of the sale if not satisfactory by Hickman & Co., at the place of business, 11th and G sts., where they can always be found.

Oriental Rugs To-day.

The sale of Persian rugs and carpets for Hickman & Co., local rug merchants, opens at Sloan's, 147 G st., to-day at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. A sale for a home firm by C. G. Sloan & Co., home auctioneers. Every rug and carpet is guaranteed to be exchanged at the conclusion of the sale if not satisfactory by Hickman & Co., at the place of business, 11th and G sts., where they can always be found.

BLACK HAND SLAYS BAKER.

Body of Wealthy Tarrytown Man Left Along River.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Frank Nunno, a wealthy young baker of Ardsley, Westchester County, was found murdered this afternoon in a lonesome section on the Saw Mill River road, between Hastings and Ardsley, and it is believed by the county authorities that the same gang of bandits which shot and robbed an insurance agent near Elmsford about two weeks ago and looted a number of post-offices in the county, were responsible for this latest crime.

Nunno had been stabbed in the jugular vein after he had fought desperately with the robbers. His body was found on the side of the road, near the Saw Mill River, while on the other side was his bakery wagon, which had been overturned, after his horse had been cut loose and allowed to roam nearby. It is known that Nunno had a large sum of money when he left his bakery shop this morning, and this is missing. When found, his pockets were turned inside out, and his watch had also been stolen.

Nunno had only been married about six months, and had received several threatening letters from the Black Hand Society demanding money.

JEROME IMPEDES
INSANITY DEFENSE

Blocks Testimony Regarding
Taint in Thaw Family.

WAIVER BY DEFENDANT

Allows Nurse to Describe Sym-
ptoms When in Her Care.

Mrs. Grozzetti Tells of Badly-written
Letters Never Completed or Mailed
and of Nervousness and Physical
Appearance When Thaw Was in
France—Reporters Agree Regarding
Condition After Killing.

New York, Jan. 14.—Harry K. Thaw's counsel began, this morning, the introduction of the evidence by which they hope to obtain the acquittal of their client on the ground of insanity.

With the first witness, the defense began the effort to lay the groundwork of proof by which they plan to make good the statements made by Martin W. Littleton, in his opening address to the jury.

Several physicians who have, at various times, examined Thaw or his relatives, were among the day's witnesses. Objections with which their testimony was met, on the part of the district attorney, resulted in abridging their testimony to the case.

Jerome Balks Defense's Plan.

Dr. John T. Deemer, for example, Thaw's physician, when the defendant was a child, was not allowed to say much more than that he was nervous.

Another physician was called to testify about Thaw's cousin, Horace J. Thaw, once committed to an asylum in Virginia. The district attorney's objections against admitting testimony based on the confidential communications between physician and patient prevented him from giving much information.

Similar objections from Mr. Jerome reduced the testimony of other physicians as to the mental status of various other relatives of Thaw to a rather inconsiderable minimum. In fact, from the start, the district attorney appeared determined to resist to the utmost the successful carrying out of Mr. Littleton's program.

Mr. Jerome was suffering from a severe cold and was evidently in anything but an amiable mood. He was, however, constantly on the alert. The net result of the day's work was not unfavorable to the prosecution.

May Go to Asylum If Acquitted.

Even should Mr. Littleton succeed in obtaining an acquittal along the lines he has laid down, experienced observers fail to see how he can save his client from being committed to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane, at Matteawan.

If a defendant is acquitted of a murder charge on the ground of insanity it is within the province of the presiding judge to send him to an insane asylum. Should this course be determined on by Justice Dowling there is no doubt that Thaw's lawyers will fight to the utmost.

There seems little ground for belief that their efforts would be successful should Justice Dowling be of the opinion that an asylum is the place for Thaw.

When court opened for the day there appeared an imposing array of medical talent engaged for the defense. Outside the rail sat Dr. Gracime Hammond, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Dr. Smith Ely Eliff, and Dr. Minus Gregory, all of whom testified for Thaw at the last trial. At the afternoon session Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of Morris Plains State Hospital for the Insane, made his first appearance since the first trial.

Exploiter of "Brain-storm Theory."

Dr. Evans is the exploiter of the "brain-storm." There is considerable curiosity to see how great a part this theory will play in the defense offered at the second trial. It is pretty certain that it will receive some attention from the district attorney at all events.

Spectators who look for diversion were glad to see Dr. Evans on the job again. His passages at arms with the district attorney afforded it all the excitement attendant upon a lively go between well-matched adversaries.

The attendance at each session was small, and there were many empty seats. Thaw came into court when the day opened wearing a heavy ulster with its collar turned up. He sat down at the counsel table inside the rail next to A. Russell Peabody. He hardly spoke from beginning to end of the day's doings.

Few Witnesses Ready.

The afternoon session, like that of the morning, was shorter than the schedule called for, lasting only an hour and a half. Four witnesses were examined, the

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RIO ROUGHS ROW
WITH EVANS' TARS

Four Petty Officers Hurt in
Brazilian Capital.

SAILOR HIT BY A BOTTLE

Negro Pulls a Knife and Is
Knocked Down.

General Mix-up Follows—Americans
Not to Blame—Double Number of
Men Allowed Shore Leave in Con-
sequence of Trouble—Cordiality Not
Disturbed by Incident—Navy De-
partment Notified of Occurrences.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 14.—A row occurred last night between sailors from the American fleet and the city's rough element. It did not amount to much.

Some American tars were in a saloon where two Brazilian negroes became involved in a quarrel. One negro threw a bottle at the other, but missed him. The missile hit a sailor. The latter chased the negro from the place, and thought the matter ended.

The negro, however, thought differently. He obtained a big knife, and returned to the saloon seeking vengeance. He attacked the first sailor he saw. It was right here he made a mistake.

Four Men Injured.

The sailor, before the negro could deal an effective blow with his weapon, handed him a good right arm American jolt on the jaw. The black gentleman withdrew from the game. He, however, had a number of friends in the place who jumped in to even things with the American, whose countrymen at once rallied to his assistance. A general mix-up ensued, in which four men were slightly injured.

As soon as information of the fracas reached Admiral Evans he ordered his liberty men recalled to their ships. The matter was investigated to-day. It was decided that the Americans were in no wise to blame for the trouble. This decision was concurred in by the Brazilian authorities.

Double Number Granted Leave.

As a result, double the usual number of men were allowed to go ashore to-day, their number reaching 400. The Brazilian officials approved Admiral Evans' course in giving the greater number shore leave.

It is generally admitted that the local police are a little slow in preserving peace. The chief of police says the whole affair was a deplorable blunder. It has not had the slightest effect upon the cordiality displayed toward the Americans by the Brazilians.

Admiral Evans has cabled a full account of the row to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington.

WAR SHIPS TO GREET FLEET.

Argentina and Chile Will Pay Un-
usual Courtesy.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 14.—Admiral Evans has been informed that the naval authorities of the Argentine Republic have given instructions that certain of the Argentine war ships shall greet the American fleet when it arrives off the coast of Patagonia.

The Chilean battle ship Captain Prat will welcome the fleet at Punta Arenas, capital of the Chilean territory of Magalanes, which will be the next stopping place of the fleet after it leaves here, and a Chilean squadron will meet it off Valparaiso.

The sending of squadrons to sea to simply greet a passing fleet, as will be done off Patagonia and Valparaiso, is quite an unusual honor for one nation to pay another, and the American officers are enthusiastic over it.

President Penna, in greeting Rear Admiral Thomas at the reception given by his excellency at Petropolis yesterday, expressed great regret that Rear Admiral Evans was indisposed.

The conduct of Admiral Evans, who, as stated in these dispatches yesterday, was prevented from going ashore by an attack of rheumatism in the ankle, is greatly improved. As soon as he is able he will pay his respects to President Penna, who is very desirous of meeting him.

THREE TO BE TRIED.

Navy Department Has No Official Re-
port on Matter.

The Navy Department has received no official information of the press reports that three officers of the battle-ship fleet, now at Rio de Janeiro, had been ordered before a general court martial on various charges.

Press dispatches from Rio yesterday state that Surgeon R. P. Crandall, medical officer of the Georgia, has been charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and also with falsehood; Paymaster W. H. Doherty, pay officer of the Missouri, with conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, and also with falsehood; and Assistant Surgeon L. H. Schwerin, medical officer of the torpedo flotilla, who is charged with neglect of duty and falsehood.

Surgeon Schwerin is said to have neglected to personally attend a sick sailor on board one of the torpedo destroyers while on their way to San Juan, Porto Rico, shortly after leaving the United States, but sent an apothecary to treat him. The man died.

PETTY OFFICERS INJURED.

Four Men Reported Slightly Hurt in
Disturbance at Rio.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the battle-ship fleet now at Rio de Janeiro, reported to the Navy Department yesterday that there had been a slight disturbance in the streets of Rio, Monday night, involving a number of liberty men.

The trouble was soon quelled by a party of petty officers and the police. Four petty officers were injured. The liberty party was instructed to return immediately to their ships.

Shore privileges were temporarily suspended. After an investigation the granting of shore leave was resumed, and as many as 400 men went on shore at one time.

Admiral Evans reported that the men have been received with great cordiality.

HE SPANKED THEM AND SENT THEM OFF.



TELLS RUSSIA'S WOE

Milyonkov Has Little Hope
for Country's Salvation.

RESTORATION OF ARISTOCRACY

Recent Developments All Tend to
Retrospection—First Douma Was
Summit of Democratic Progress.
Four Political Phases Described.
Speech Is Pessimistic in Tone.

New York, Jan. 14.—About four thousand persons assembled to-night in Carnegie Hall to hear Prof. Paul Milyonkov relate the history of Russia's struggle for freedom, analyze the present situation in the country of the Czar, and outline the plans of his party, the Constitutional Democrats, for obtaining future concessions from the government.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., presided. A prolonged and enthusiastic burst of applause greeted the leader of the Russian Fabians as he came forward, and deferred his opening remarks for at least a minute and a half.

He was obviously much affected by the cordiality of his reception. When he began to speak, it was somewhat difficult for even those in the front seats to hear what he said.

He quickly recovered himself, however, and although his speech was of the type popularly described as academic, the audience listened to him with a closeness that was almost tense for two hours.

Milyonkov's Utterances Hopeful.

The tenor of Prof. Milyonkov's speech was pessimistic. It was summed up well with this remark toward the end:

"I would be much happier myself if I could answer your wish for information with words of good hope and with glad tidings that quiet and security have returned to Russia. But I am here to tell you the truth."

The address first outlined the condition of political parties in Russia at the time of the first Douma, following the manifesto of October 20, 1905. The party of which Prof. Milyonkov is leader, the Constitutional Democrats, he described as a sort of buffer contingent.

It endeavored to keep the peace on the one side with the government, and on the other to keep the Radicals from destroying hope of real progress by violent action. This situation prevented, he said, any really effective work in exchange.

Four Political Phases.

He summed up the political situation as divided into four phases. The first was the national phase, in which the general demand for representation was followed by the establishment of the first Douma.

In the second phase the autocrats lost their power. The third phase, revolution, ended with the defeat and bloodshed of the December insurrection in Moscow.

What has happened since in Russia, he characterized as counter-revolutionary, and declared that a coalition of the nobility and landed gentry now acting so as to defeat the best hopes for a free Russia.

He stated it as his opinion that what so many predicted would be the beginning of successful movements for popular government in Russia, the establishment of the Douma, was the real high-water mark of the movement, and that what has happened since has been retrogression.

Restoration of Aristocracy.

"The court, and the nobility in particular, have now become the leading forces in an openly avowed movement which is now setting in for the restoration of a 'monarchy,'" he declared.

Prof. Milyonkov declared that the Radicals, once they had obtained the formation of the Douma became intoxicated with success. In spite of the best advice, they insisted upon rushing matters. Strikes were declared among the laborers, but the owners and the government supervisors banded together and overthrew the labor delegates. As a last resort, a strike of 100,000 men was declared, and a strike of 100,000 men was thrown promptly into prison.

New Train to Pittsburgh.

It leaves Washington at 10:10 a. m. daily, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arrives Pittsburgh at 8 p. m. It carries through parlor car and coaches.

REPUBLICANS ARE ROUSED.

Indiana Man Belittles Foraker, Can-
non, and Fairbanks.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 14.—Judge Robert S. Taylor, for many years a member of the Mississippi River Committee, and one of the best-known Republicans in Indiana, has caused a decided sensation in Northern Indiana by carding the newspapers in opposition to Vice President Fairbanks. He places Foraker, Cannon, and Fairbanks in the same category, calling them stand-patters, and declaring that the nomination of either of them would be a backward step.

He says that a handful of Republicans put Foraker forward as Ohio's choice, and a roomful of Republicans took it upon themselves to launch the candidacy of Mr. Fairbanks. He says there is no objection to giving Fairbanks a complimentary vote, for such a compliment is a testimonial of regard that any man may be glad to receive, but when it comes to selecting the candidate, other and larger considerations must have place.

SEVEN MEN FIGHT BECKHAM

Democrats Defeat Party Letder in
Kentucky Legislature.

Former Governor Fails in His Con-
test for Election to United
States Senate.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 14.—J. C. W. Beckham, honored for years by Kentucky Democracy, failed of election to the United States Senate to-day. Seven sterling Democrats, tried and true, standing out from among their fellows, announced in strong and certain words their opposition to the man who holds the nomination gained in the primary of 1906.

The vote stood in both houses: Beckham, 6; Bradley, 6; John L. Dodd, 1; John B. Castleman, 1; David H. Smith, 1; Charles K. Wheeler, 1; James N. Kehoe, 1; David W. Baird, 1.

Those who voted against Beckham were Senators Carlisle, for Castleman; McNutt, for Dodd; Tabb, for Smith; Campbell, for Wheeler. In the house: Mueller, for Baird; McKnight, for Kehoe; Lillard, for Boyle, declined to vote.

To-night both sides in the Senatorial race are preparing for another conflict to-morrow, the result of which will be just as important as the ballot taken to-day. The Republicans and the men who voted against Beckham to-day claim with absolute certainty that their forces will be unbroken to-morrow, and that Beckham can never be elected by the Senate.

This afternoon and to-night Beckham's lieutenants have been showing great activity and are pulling every wire to gain recruits from the broken ranks.

Among those suggested as possible dark horses in the Senatorial race who have been mentioned here to-day, are John R. Allen, of Lexington, and William G. Harding, the man who prosecuted Judge Jim Hargis, of Danville, and Henry Waterson.

MARRY IN RAGING STREAM.

Ceremony Held as Couple Sit in Car-
riage in River.

Winchester, Va., Jan. 14.—While high waters were raging in the Shenandoah River in Shenandoah County yesterday, Arthur Runion and Miss Susie Rinker were married, sitting in a buggy in the middle of the stream. Rev. A. R. Beck read the ceremony from the bank. The bride and groom then drove off to Mount Jackson, where they will live.

Fessenden Left \$750,000.

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 14.—The will of the late Samuel Fessenden was offered for probate to-day. The value of the realty is given at \$100,000 and the personal property at \$300,000. It is believed that the entire estate is worth about \$750,000. There are no bequests of a public nature.

New Train to Pittsburgh.

It leaves Washington at 10:10 a. m. daily, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arrives Pittsburgh at 8 p. m. It carries through parlor car and coaches.

NO WAR, SAYS TAFT

Speaks at Ohio Society Din-
ner in Philadelphia.

JOKES ABOUT THE PRESIDENCY

Secretary's Address Is Marked by
Careful Diplomacy—Declares that
Trouble with Japan Is Not Prob-
able Because of Trade Relations.
Great Hopes for the Orient.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—That the sailing of the United States fleet to the Pacific is not a threat to any nation, but that it has already fulfilled its mission in convincing the Orient that this country is ever ready for emergencies, was declared by William H. Taft, Secretary of War, in a notable address delivered at the annual banquet of the Ohio Society to-night.

Quickly supplementing his statement, the Secretary made this assertion: "The idea that we are going to war with Japan is utterly absurd. There is no reason for us to go to war with Japan, and there is no reason why she should go to war with us."

Finally, summing up his observations on his trip around the world, his diplomatic invasion of China and Japan, the Secretary declared:

"Japan does not want to go to war with us, and we do not want to go to war with Japan."

Speech Was Diplomatic.

Viewed from every standpoint, Mr. Taft's address was diplomatic. His only reference to his candidacy for the Presidency was made in a jocular vein, and he expressed the hope that he was not treading upon anybody's toes.

The immense ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford, where the banquet was held, was filled with the sons and former sons of Ohio. The balconies of the ballroom were crowded with the daughters and former daughters of Ohio, and the wives of the sons of Ohio.

Mr. Taft said in part:

"We have reached a point now where we have become interested in foreign trade, in the trade in the country at large outside. We think we are cosmopolitan by venture, therefore, to go further West than Ohio, and talk of what we should do or how much consideration we ought to give to the trade of the Orient."

"There is no doubt in my mind that development of the next fifty years is to take place, partly in the tropics and partly in the Orient. And the question which we have to determine is whether we are going to share in that development. The marvelous growth of Japan, both as a warlike country and as an industrial country, I need not dwell upon—it is known to all."

"The suggestion that we are going to war with Japan is, of course, utterly absurd. There is no reason for us going to war with her, and there is no reason for her going to war with us. She does not want to go to war, and we do not want to go to war, and under those circumstances I should like to know how we can possibly be brought into conflict. I am not speaking in general terms."

Talks on Authority.

"I am speaking from information I have received at first hand on my visit. The opportunity that I had to converse with the leading men of Japan, to read their newspaper (through interpreters), to test the sense of the people, the feeling of the people, enables me to be emphatic as possible in such a statement."

"Japan has a large export trade, upon which she is dependent, and of that one-third, at least, is with the United States. That export trade is a trade in things which concerns a great many different small storekeepers and skilled artisans, and they are intelligent enough to know

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A la Carte Lunch Served Daily
At Eckstein's from 12 to 3. 1412 N. Y. ave.

FORAKER HOLDS UP
FOUR POSTMASTERS

Alleged Taft Men Turned
Down by Senate.

WERE ONCE HIS FRIENDS

Nominees Said to Have Traded
Allegiance for Preferment.

At Least Two Were Named to Take
Places of Men Whom Post-office De-
partment Had Indorsed as Efficient
Public Servants—Foraker and Dick
Plan to Stop Use of Federal Pat-
ronage in Ohio for Taft.

Senator Foraker struck back yesterday at the repeated efforts of the administration to eliminate him from politics. It was a very decisive and significant return blow.

On Mr. Foraker's motion the Senate, in executive session, rejected the nominations of four Ohio postmasters, whose re-nomination had been due, according to Mr. Foraker, to their promise to support Secretary Taft's candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

"There will be no more manipulation of patronage to carry out political bargaining without its being resented," declared Mr. Foraker after his victory.

Not a vote was recorded against his motion to reject the four nominations. No friend of President Roosevelt or Secretary Taft among the Republican Senators raised his voice in explanation or protest.

"I move that the President be notified immediately," said Mr. Foraker, grimly, when Vice President Fairbanks had recorded the adverse vote.

For several months it has been charged openly that Federal patronage was being used, in Ohio and elsewhere, to add the candidacy of Mr. Taft. Few specifications were cited, but Mr. Foraker and his colleague, Senator Dick, had the specifications in the Ohio cases up their sleeves, waiting for a favorable opportunity to bring them forth. Mr. Dick is a member of the Committee on Post-offices and post-roads, and on his statement the committee authorized him to make an adverse report on the nominations of the four postmasters rejected yesterday.

Call It "Senatorial Courtesy."

It is claimed by friends of the administration that this was a case of senatorial courtesy. The two Ohio Senators gave notice that the nominations were not satisfactory to them, and according to the anti-Foraker explanation, senatorial courtesy decreed that the Senate should stand by Mr. Foraker and Mr. Dick. But why no Senator friendly to the President and Mr. Taft asked for the reasons that made the four Ohio nominees unsatisfactory to the Ohio Senators, is a mystery. One suggested explanation is that some Republican Senators were anxious that the story should not be told.

The four Ohio men whose nominations were rejected are Emil H. Moser, of Wapakoneta, Auglaize County; C. B. Mahon, of Dennis, Tuscarawas County; George W. White, of Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas County; and John F. Wetherall, of Spencerville, Allen County. They were nominated to be postmasters at the places named. In each case it was charged by Senators Foraker and Dick that the appointments had been made as the result of promises to desert Senator Foraker and support Secretary Taft.

The rule in making appointments of postmasters is that where the post-offices are in Congressional districts represented by Republicans, the nominations of the Representatives shall be followed, but in districts represented by Democrats, the Senators from that State, if they are Republicans, shall be given the right of selection. All four post-offices whose nominations were rejected yesterday are in districts represented by Democratic Congressmen.

Favored One Last Year.

Moser was chairman of the Auglaize County Republican executive committee. Last year he was recommended by Senators Foraker and Dick for appointment to the Wapakoneta post-office. The Post-Office Department objected to a change, however, on the stated ground that Wilbert C. Davis, the incumbent, had given a satisfactory administration and should not be disturbed. Moser's county committee was for Foraker, but it suddenly shifted to Taft. It was